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Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have presented Judge Edward D. Calazzo, a judge of the criminal court of the city of New York, a flag of our country which has been flown over our Capitol, in recognition of his patriotic activity in that he opens each and every session of his court, each and every morning, with the pledge of allegiance to our flag. He is the only judge in the city who does this. He sits in four of the five counties in the city of New York, usually on a weekly assignment in the varied and complex parts of the criminal court. This court is visited by defendants of our own country, as well as foreigners of other countries. The judge opens each morning session after being introduced with the following statement:

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. I am going to ask you to join me in the pledge of allegiance to our flag. If there be any foreigners here, or if there be anyone who for any reason, religious or otherwise, wishes to refrain, he or she may do so. I ask you to join me on a voluntary basis.

He then turns to the flag making an over-the-heart salute and recites the pledge of allegiance.

Judge Calazzo's experience is that there are many citizens who do not know the pledge to our flag. He feels that this small display of patriotism is in order in these troubled times and that the small effort needed to learn the pledge and make it in public gatherings is little to pay for our freedoms and individual protection under our Constitution and laws.

Judge Calazzo feels that the pledge should be made in all of our courts and schools, and on public occasions every morning or when propitious. He has indicated that he is amazed that some schools in the city of New York do not use the pledge of allegiance or the "Star Spangled Banner." He tells the story of a woman who called him to say that she had witnessed the pledge in court and agreed with it, but that her son had never learned the pledge in school. He has indicated that many lawyers who witness the pledge in court are very enthusiastic and have suggested that it be given in every court every day.

The judge has found that the pledge of allegiance to our flag has a sobering effect on those assembled and sets a serious and important tenor and atmosphere to the proceedings, and that a somber and weightful demeanor prevails.

INDICTMENT OF ORGANIZERS OF STUDENT TRIP TO CUBA

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I believe this House will be interested to know that word has just been received that a grand jury in Brooklyn, N.Y., has just indicted nine organizers of the recent student trip to Cuba. The House should applaud this action, as I am sure it does.

I hope this is only the first step to the conviction of these organizers, and that it will further set the pace for indicting

and convicting each of those students who defied this Government and held it in contempt by making the trip to Cuba.

This is a first step, and I urge the Department of Justice to continue the good work it has now started.

A CONGRESS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(Mr. RANDALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, we are in the closing weeks of a Congress of accomplishments, a "can do" Congress that, in the words of our President, "has enacted more major legislation, met more national needs, and disposed of more national issues than any other session in this century or the last."

I know each Member of this body is as proud as I am to have been a part of this historic 88th Congress in some of its finest hours.

In the time allotted me today, I wish to summarize the issues and the accomplishments of the 88th Congress so that all may judge its record for themselves. Because of the magnitude of some of the issues we confronted and the depth of our legislative efforts to deal with them, I will confine my remarks to a summary of major events of the past 2 years.

Our activity began with extensive proposals by President Kennedy in all areas of domestic policy. In his state of the Union message the President called for a tax cut, an investment in the youth of our Nation, preservation of natural resources, and improvement of the Nation's health facilities. In special messages to Congress he called for a civil rights bill, a test ban treaty, an education program, farm legislation, improved health care, and training for youth.

As was typical of the late President, his messages contained a broad vision of how to achieve the good society. And as is typical of the Congress we promptly sent his proposals to committee for careful and seemingly endless scrutiny from every angle. In fact, at the time of the President's dreadful assassination, we were still a "let us begin" Congress and most of the major Kennedy proposals were still being examined in committee. We were even called by some—a "stop, look and listen" Congress.

The unfortunate and untimely death of John Kennedy seemed to act as a catalyst on the Congress. After the shock of the first few weeks we began to take to heart his articulate analysis of the needs of American society. It was as if each Member on both sides of the aisle had committed himself to take personal responsibility for enacting some version of the Kennedy program. Critical judgment was in no way suspended, yet under the guidance and leadership of Lyndon Johnson, we began to act with a deliberate speed unmatched in my 6 years as a Congressman. In the space of a single year we have passed monumental legislation in the fields of education, conservation, and tax policy.

THE "EDUCATION" CONGRESS

Without progress in education, there will be no progress in society. A free nation can rise no higher than the standards of excellence set in its schools and colleges. Yet the demand for qualified teachers, adequate school facilities, and proper finances so outweighs their actual supply that the United States suffers from an education gap at all levels of instruction. And the gap is growing larger.

John F. Kennedy sent Congress a special message on education in late January 1963, requesting us to "keep an eye on the whole system" of education so that all Americans might "develop their talents to the utmost." The 88th Congress responded so emphatically to his request that President Johnson and others named us the "education Congress." Here are a few projected results of education legislation passed by this Congress:

COLLEGE EDUCATION

The College Facilities Construction Act, called the brick and mortar act, encourages construction of college classrooms, new junior colleges, and new graduate schools to accommodate 7 million young people entering colleges in the next 7 years. Amendments to the National Defense Education Act will extend a program of loans for college education to between 70,000 and 90,000 new students; 600,000 students have already received loans under this act.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

One year's loss of income due to unemployment is greater than the cost of a 12-year high school education. Nonetheless, during this decade 20 million young people must enter a job market in which less than 5 percent of industrial jobs are classified as "unskilled."

This Congress passed three bills—including key sections of the poverty bill—to improve work-study and work-training programs of vocational education. For the first time the Federal Government will cooperate with the States to finance experimental programs of vocational education and construction of new vocational education facilities.

The Fourth Missouri District received \$118,886 in assistance under the Manpower Development and Training Act for training 170 persons in 1963-64.

IMPACTED AREAS

This Congress extended Public Laws 815 and 874, granting money for construction and operation of schools impacted by influxes of children of Federal employees and military personnel.

During fiscal years 1963 and 1964 our Congressional District received an estimated \$3,542,454 for operation and \$80,664 for construction of school systems impacted by the Whiteman missile complex. The operating grants were more than half the total Federal expenditure for this purpose in Missouri and greater than the total combined expenditure in the States of Minnesota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Delaware.

MEDICINE AND MENTAL HEALTH

Public Law 88-164 encourages construction of community mental health

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centers and mental retardation facilities as well as education for teachers of retarded children. Public Law 88-129 establishes a loan fund for students of medicine, dentistry, and podiatry as well as matching grants for construction of new facilities to train physicians, pharmacists, podiatrists, nurses, and public health personnel.

LIBRARY SERVICES

Education should not stop in the classroom—it should be fostered for all a citizen's life. This year Congress authorized \$20 million in matching grants to the States for public library construction, and \$25 million for development of other library services.

TAX REDUCTION

The United States is now undergoing the longest period of economic expansion and the greatest material prosperity in its history. Economists attribute this phenomenal progress to measures such as the recent tax cut which put \$11½ billion back in the pockets of American families and American enterprise. Private initiative can put these dollars to work creating jobs, creating opportunity, and creating proper effectiveness in competition with the world.

All Federal career employees—both civilian and military—received an increase in personal income this session of Congress. Although these bills were passed primarily to bring the wage scale of these people in line with that for comparable jobs in private life, the measure will have favorable side effects in stimulating the economy. I opposed the addition of large increases in pay for Members of Congress as being excessive and out of proportion in relation to other increases. I also opposed raises for high ranking officials of the executive branch in the belief that service to one's country should not be a matter of economic incentive alone.

COMMISSION ON AUTOMATION

Because full employment is an important element of real prosperity, this Congress has initiated a special commission to investigate the problems of automation, technology, and economic progress. We also beefed up vocational training programs to help the unemployed learn the new skills of rapidly modernizing industries.

POVERTY PROGRAM

Early in his administration President Johnson pledged himself to an unqualified war on poverty in the United States and urged immediate action on several antipoverty bills. We discuss many of these bills in other portions of our remarks, but here it is important to mention the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the core measure of the antipoverty program. That bill creates an Office of Economic Opportunity to administer a Job Corps of urban and rural youth, work-training and work-study programs, and to encourage locally coordinated action programs to reduce poverty. Through the Randall amendment I successfully added a provision to the bill further insuring that rural impoverished areas would receive aid proportionate to that given urban impoverished areas.

There are no "handouts" in this program. It rather creates opportunities for self-help.

Accelerated public works legislation designed to reduce unemployment and to stimulate the national economy has had positive byproducts in our Fourth Congressional District during fiscal years 1963 and 1964. More than \$1,400,000 has been authorized for expenditures in Archie, Bates City, Corder, Garden City, Higginsville, Lexington, Odessa, Peculiar, Waverly, and Wellington for sewers, sewerage systems, and water facilities.

HELP FOR SMALL BUSINESS

This Congress has wisely rejected the philosophy that "marginal," or small businesses have no place in the Nation's economy. A business community limited to giant corporations with multimillion-dollar financing is to be feared just as much as a "superstate" of big government. To assure and advance the position of small business in our economy, the 88th Congress broadened the disaster loan authority of the Small Business Administration and raised the amount the Small Business Administration may invest in the debentures of the Small Business Investment Corporation, and the amount the latter may invest in any one firm.

HOUSING ACTS

The Housing Act of 1964 authorized \$1.2 billion for urban renewal, for 45,000 new public housing units, for loans for housing for the elderly, for farm housing, and for other programs. This was supplemented by extensions of a rental housing program for the elderly in rural areas and by a program of constructing 19,800 housing units on military bases.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The civil rights law passed by a large bipartisan majority in both the House and the Senate and was signed into law on July 2. It relates to first, voting rights; second, use of publicly owned facilities such as playgrounds; third, equal employment opportunities; fourth, public accommodations; fifth, extension of the Civil Rights Commission; sixth, withholding of Federal grants to State-administered projects directly fostering discrimination; and seventh, creation of a Community Relations Service to arbitrate and conciliate differences at the conference table. The law does not change the prevailing conditions in any way in a total of 31 States.

With respect to housing, nothing in the bill permits the Government to tell any home or apartment owner to whom he must rent, sell, or otherwise use his real estate.

In the area of equal employment opportunity the bill does not require any employer to hire, or a union to accept any quota of members from any particular minority group.

The public accommodations section applies mainly to those establishments catering to interstate commerce. These places will be expected to serve all who are behaved and able to pay. A majority of our States and many of our larger cities, including Kansas City, Mo., al-

ready have public accommodations laws. Such local laws take precedence over the Federal law.

Seven out of the ten Members making up the Missouri delegation supported the bill on a bipartisan basis.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

About 60 percent of every tax dollar is spent for purposes of national defense. For fiscal years 1964 and 1965 Congress authorized procurement and construction of planes, missiles, ships, and materiel in the amounts of \$15.3 and \$16.9 billion, respectively. We also extended the draft until June 30, 1967, to keep our Armed Forces at peak efficiency and gave all servicemen with at least 2 years of service to their country a raise in pay.

These figures do not really tell the story of the improvements in our defense during the past 3½ years. Under the administration of Secretary McNamara the Department of Defense has adapted our Armed Forces to the nuclear age by "hardening" our nuclear forces against surprise attack and "beefing up" our combat-ready ground forces. Since 1961 we have witnessed a 15-percent increase in nuclear warheads, a 200-percent megatonnage increase, an 800-percent increase in counterinsurgency forces, a 45-percent increase in Army divisions, and a 50-percent increase in expenditures for research and development. Just in the last week the President has announced completion of an over-the-horizon radar apparatus enabling us to detect rocket launchings almost instantaneously, and a missile system that can knock down satellites orbiting the earth.

Yet, by planning military expenditures in 5-year cycles, by avoiding unnecessary duplication in equipment, and by using the competitive purchasing methods of private business, the Department of Defense saved \$2.5 billion in fiscal year 1964 over what would have been spent using old methods of procurement.

SPACE PROGRAM

As a member of the House Space Committee, I have personally participated in the authorization and expenditure of nearly \$10.5 billion by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration during fiscal years 1964 and 1965. In the course of my activities as a committee member I helped bring NASA spending into proper proportion and participated in an investigation of possible military uses for Comsat. The spectacular successes of Ranger VII and the Nimbus II weather satellite have dramatically demonstrated the importance and the utility of our man-in-space programs.

Missouri is now No. 2 in Government contract expenditures for space and No. 3 in contract expenditures for defense. A portion of this money is spent in the metropolitan Kansas City area.

AUTOMOBILE SAFETY

Two bills will help reduce the appalling death and injury rate from automobile collisions. The first requires that seat belts shipped in interstate commerce meet certain minimum safety standards. The second provides that the Administrator of General Services, the purchasing agent for the Federal Government,